

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1887

NUMBER 36

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Railways: Central train
leaves Rio at 1 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Pintado 2:22, Barreiro
2:30 a.m. and Itaguaí (terminus) at 2:32 p.m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and at 10:30 a.m.
from where passengers for São Paulo may change to 10:30 a.m.
from Rio. Barra train arrives at 10:30 a.m. arrives at Barra at 10:30 a.m.
from Rio at 11:15 a.m. Dom Pedro train leaves Itaguaí at 11:15 a.m.
from Rio at 11:15 a.m. and arrives at São Paulo at 12:30 p.m. São Paulo
train leaves São Paulo at 12:30 p.m. and arrives at Rio at 1:30 p.m.
from São Paulo at 1:30 p.m. and arrives at Rio at 1:30 p.m.

Luiz I.—Through Railways: Central train leaves Rio at 7 a.m. and arrives at Barra
at 10:30 a.m.; Barra at 12:30 a.m. and arrives at Barreiro at 1:30 p.m. São Paulo train leaves at 10:30 a.m. and arrives at Barra at 11:15 a.m. From Barra train leaves at 11:15 a.m. and arrives at Barreiro at 12:30 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Barreiro at 12:30 p.m. and arrives at Rio at 1:30 p.m.

Central train leaves Rio at 7 a.m. and arrives at Barreiro
at 10:30 a.m.; Barreiro at 12:30 p.m. and arrives at Barreiro at 1:30 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Barreiro at 12:30 p.m. and arrives at Rio at 1:30 p.m.

Central train leaves Rio at 7 a.m. and arrives at Barreiro
at 10:30 a.m.; Barreiro at 12:30 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Barreiro at 12:30 p.m. and arrives at Rio at 1:30 p.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—The train leaves Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m.
and arrives at São Paulo at 6:15 p.m. Downward train leaves São Paulo at 6:45 p.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
6:30 a.m., arriving at Niterói 10:30; Cordeiro (1 hour)
12:30 p.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m.
Return train leaves Niterói 10:30; Cordeiro 12:30; and Niterói
1:30 p.m., arriving at Niterói 5:00 p.m. Night train leaves Rio at 10 p.m.
and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 a.m. and Rio at 5:00 a.m.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
6:30 a.m., arriving at Niterói 10:30; Cordeiro 12:30
and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 p.m. Night train leaves Rio at 10 p.m.
and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:30 a.m. and Rio at 5:00 a.m.

PETROPOLIS STREAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOURRUN, Editor and Proprietor.

CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF NEWS AND A REVIEW OF BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS OF THE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS, THE COMMERCE REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT OF THE MARKET, TABLES OF STOCK QUOTATIONS AND SALES, A TABLE OF RATES AND CHARTERS, A SUM-
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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24th, 1887.

THE recent *aviso* of the minister of agriculture relating to mining concessions to which we called attention in a recent number, still continues; the *Jornal do Comércio* of the 16th inst., repeating the objections raised by it on the occasion of the publication of the *aviso* as to the shortness of the term, one year, and the smallness of the mining claim allowed, viz: one mineral *data* of 686,070 square meters. As regards the first point we quite agree with the *Jornal*, since as we stated in our issue of Nov. 24th the limitation within reasonable limits of the area over which the concession becomes exclusive removes the most objectional feature of the old system of long terms, and we see therefore no good reason why the right to explore should not extend over a number of years instead of being limited to one. In relation to the second point the *Jornal* says "It may be reasonably presumed that since numerous concessions each of a considerable number of *datas* have not succeeded in passing beyond the stage of projects, nothing is to be hoped for from concessions limited to a single *data*." The writer does not seem to have perceived that his assertion suggests a rather troublesome reply to his argument. If many of the concession of 50, 100 or 200 *datas* have not developed a single working mine and if those which have passed beyond the stage of projects have never developed more than one mine, it is clear that something more serious than the size of the claims must be wrong in Brazilian mining legislation. The fact is that the Brazilian mining claim, limited as it now is to a single *data*, equivalent to 169 acres, is greater than those allowed in the countries in which of late years the mining industry has been most productive, viz: the United States and the British colonies of Australia. By the American law a claim on a vein or lode, whether located by one or more persons, cannot exceed 1,500 feet along the lode, by 300 feet on each side, making an area of about 20½ acres; placer claims are limited to 160 acres, while claims to coal lands may be of 160 acres for a single person, or 320 for an association. In the colony of Victoria a claim is limited to 30 acres for gold, 50 for silver, copper and tin, 100 for iron ore and 640 for coal. The Queensland law only treats of gold mining and limits the maximum area to 25 acres. The legislation of the other Australian colonies is similar. It is to be understood that in all these cases the size of claims is

determined by local regulations in each mining district and the law simply fixes a maximum which cannot be exceeded and, in point of fact, is seldom reached. From choice, local regulations, or other circumstances, the great majority of miners conduct their operations on areas far within the limits fixed by the laws above cited. If those interested in mining claims in Brazil were real miners and not merely concessionaries we venture to predict that the *Jornal* would hear far fewer complaints regarding the niggardly smallness of the *data*, as limited by the present minister of agriculture. On other grounds we agree with the *Jornal* that very little is to be expected from the concessions granted according to the new model, but as nothing came of these according to the old style, we do not see that anything is lost, while we hail the *aviso* as the first step in the right direction which if followed up by a careful study of the subject and a thorough revision of the mining legislation of the country may lead to much ultimate good.

We print elsewhere the text of a law presented to the provincial Assembly of Rio de Janeiro, and which has been stated to cover the ideas of Senator Paulino José de Souza, the political "boss" of the province. There is little that is satisfactory to be derived from its perusal by any one. First, the provincial government is to use the proceeds of the sale of the Cantagallo railway to reduce its debt; and then it is to raise money for attracting what appears to be a class of serfs, and in making advances to sugar planters who propose to establish colonies of these serfs around the factories to be established at the cost of the taxpayers. To be sure there is a vague provision for buying estates that the present owners cannot work, but as we have more than once pointed out this interests the shareholders of the banks to a greater extent than the planter, for at present these estates represent merely the value of the land and their purchase can be of no earthly interest save to those who have advanced money to the bankrupt proprietors. It will be noticed that not one word is said in the law regarding slavery, and the inference is that the "national immigration" it is sought to attract, is to work side by side with the slave. It has been suggested to us, that this "national immigration" may possibly mean the fugitive negroes from S. Paulo, who may be attracted by the advantages of cultivating sugar cane for landlords over those of cultivating coffee for masters. A covert attempt to discredit the S. Paulo emancipation movement, it appears to us, is evident in this law. For while S. Paulo can afford to ignore its obligations to creditors and fix a period for freeing the slaves upon whom — or we should say which — money has been advanced, the more honest and respectable planters of Rio de Janeiro will not only refuse to emancipate their slaves, but the province will come to the assistance of the creditors of these planters and by establishing labourers upon their plantations will increase the value of these to the benefit of the creditors. Or even more, the province may even buy the estates, and enter upon the rôle of a speculator in real-estate and employer of serfs. The conditions as to the advancing of funds to those planters, who are residing near railways, or have easy communication by water, are extremely vague, and will have only one effect; to stimulate the production of sugar abnormally and produce the very decline, it is now sought to avert. This law also, it appears to us, virtually confesses that the sugar planters of Rio de Janeiro have exhausted their credit with lenders of money and must now perchance be assisted by the authorities,

or the province will become a desert, abandoned by the inhabitants who will have sought more favorable localities. Altogether the position of the planters of Rio de Janeiro is most serious and may directly be attributed to the stubbornness with which their rulers have opposed emancipation and neglected immigration. Another point: sugar pays no export duties, while coffee pays 4 per cent; yet there is no mention of coffee at all in the law, and surely coffee planters who establish "national immigrants" on their plantations are as much entitled to assistance from the province, as their colleagues of the sugar industry. We cannot understand this great inclination to pet and protect this sugar industry. The produce of the central sugar factories is to a great extent excluded from the American markets by its quality, and the European markets at once meet the cane sugar with that made from beet. Taking it all together the law that expresses the ideas of the political chief of Rio de Janeiro appears an obstructive, and defective, measure to retain slavery in the province until the last day marked by the Saraiwa-Cotegipe law, and one which must result in damage to the province, by which we mean the tax-payers.

The meeting of the S. Paulo planters held on the 15th at the capital of the province, when an association for promoting the emancipation of the slaves in the province and the organization of its agricultural labour was organized, has produced an extraordinary effect. Hardly any two of the native journals hold the same opinion regarding its ultimate success, and we regret to say, that some decidedly violent attacks have been made upon the organizers of the association, both by writers supposed to be inspired by the government, and by the S. Paulo liberal press. That the first of these should attack the association is inexplicable, for the premier has declared that the government had nothing whatever of interest in the action of individuals as to emancipation, for these were at liberty to free their slaves at will; and that the liberal press should make a political question of one that is at present so clearly economical is equally astonishing. We have never considered libertinos under conditions as in any manner meeting the abolition question; for the ex-slaves will be ignorant of their changed condition just so long as the ex-masters choose to keep them in their ignorance, and we therefore applaud the amendment offered by Sr. Campos Salles that emancipation should be immediate. It may be said here that Sr. Salles has been a representative of a district in S. Paulo that has heretofore been considered incorrigibly in favor of slavery, and his attitude on the present occasion can only have been inspired by a complete revolution of opinion in his district, or by an attempt to place the question on party grounds; and if the latter be the case, his action in withdrawing his support from the association can only be considered a reprehensible political move. The representative of the Souza Queiroz family proposed that the period for emancipation should be reduced to one year, and as this amendment was also lost, he in the name of his family also withdrew from the association. It is merely justice to state that the seceders are reported to have unconditionally freed their slaves since the meeting of the 15th, and it is no more than fair to believe that their secession was due to conviction and not altogether to political prejudices. Senator Antonio Prado, the virtual organiser of the meeting, in vain pointed out that no member of the association was debarred from freeing his slaves; the articles of association were intended to meet the case of those who, through embarrassment, were unable to accept

immediate emancipation, and Conselheiro Leoncio de Carvalho, who is generally conceded to be an advanced liberal, also appealed in vain to the seceders. The consequences of the secession have been manifested, as we say above, in attacks on the association from political opponents, and by the government of which Sr. Prado was so lately a member. From advices received daily, it appears evident that the restlessness of the slaves in the province of S. Paulo continues, and that not of isolated cases of flight in question, but the emigration *en masse* of large bodies of slaves from the plantations. The government has sent detachments of regular troops to the interior, apparently at the request of the local authorities, and it seems almost certain, that sooner, or later, a collision must occur between some party of these troops and the fugitive negroes. So far we have seen no complaints whatever as to the conduct of these latter; should blood be shed, however, the persons guilty of precipitating this occurrence will have a terrible responsibility to meet, for something like a servile war may very possibly result. Therefore as matters stand, opposing as we do any conditions upon the restitution of his freedom to a fellow-being, if the matter be viewed from the point evidently taken by Sr. Prado, viz: to induce the slaves to remain on the plantations and to cause as little loss as possible to the creditors of the embarrassed, or to the stubborn, planters, we confess we can see no serious objection to this association, which granting full liberty to its more advanced members, proposes to use pressure on such as are endeavouring to obstruct the evident necessity that slavery should disappear from the province of S. Paulo. It will be noted, moreover, that the association proposes to overlook the rights of free-born children and conditionally freed slaves. We have so often pointed out the necessity of this, to which little, if any, attention has been paid by the authorities, that we cannot but applaud this clause in the articles of the association. Finally whether conditionally freed slaves are leaving the plantations, or not, the fact remains that they would emigrate under any conditions, and it appears almost madness for planters, who refuse to meet the views of their colleagues, to appeal to soldiers for the protection of their property represented by slaves, or for their creditors to take similar action to protect monies loaned on a security that is immoral, if not illegal, and the value of which is daily diminishing. Altogether, once the plea is made that certain planters cannot, without incurring a charge of rascality, at once free their slaves, we can see no better plan than that proposed by the S. Paulo association.

The almost simultaneous action of the provinces of S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro relative to the agricultural labour question will to most foreigners present a comparison of energy and conscious strength on the one side, to one of confessed weakness and timidity, strongly mixed with stubbornness on the other. The leaders of the S. Paulo planters at once meet an emergency, such as the necessity of retaining their ex-slaves pending the arrival of European labour, is declared to be, by promptly declaring that they will free all slaves in the province in three years, and that even this period will be abridged, for it is only granted to the weaker of the class; while the leaders of Rio produce a law that will undoubtedly be ineffective to produce any transformation of labour, except from slave to serf, and will retain slavery in the province to the maximum period marked by the 1885 emancipation law, and the scale of mortality. It is repeated again and again that the financial position of the two provinces

widely different, and that whereas S. Paulo is in a flourishing condition, the other is loaded with debt and cannot without dishonesty free slaves that belong to its creditors. This argument loses all importance, if, as has already been demonstrated in these columns, it be considered that the law, so cherished by the planters of Rio de Janeiro, marks an annual decrease in the value of these hypothecated slaves, as well as in their number, and death also aids in this last proviso of the law. So that the security of the creditors is daily becoming less, and as the planters have no prospects of anything like meeting their debts, loss is ultimately to fall on some one; and if by freeing their slaves they can avert the occurrence in Rio of the emigration of slaves from their plantations, which is certain to occur if once the S. Paulo fugitives get among their brethren here, it seems nothing more than common prudence for planters, and creditors to take the step thus plainly placed before them. Only one explanation of the great difference between the two provinces occurs to us; and that is jealousy. Rio de Janeiro, annoyed by and jealous of the sister province, has become sulky, and says to this latter: "Free your slaves and attract your immigrants! We will go on as usual, and you will ultimately, after we are ruined, have to contribute with a part of your gains to support us!" This is a plausible explanation at least and leads to a consideration as to what political results are likely to be produced if other provinces follow the example just set them by S. Paulo. The admirers of Sr. Prado's movement make no mention of decentralization, but it appears to us that the first blow at the political supremacy of Rio de Janeiro has been struck and that some *modus vivendi* tending to a greater autonomy of the provinces must shortly be decided. As we have more than once pointed out Para and Rio Grande do Sul have periodical federative attacks, if we may so describe them. The first complains that all the money collected there is spent elsewhere, and the latter that customs tariffs organized to serve other parts of the empire are extremely prejudicial to the interests of its industries and trades. Now comes S. Paulo who can with justice refuse to pay any part of the surtax of 5 per cent, levied for immigration and emancipation purposes, save such a sum as is to be employed for the former purpose. Ceará and Amazonas could make this claim at once, and as each province follows in the road to liberty a similar claim will be made; until only in the slave-holding provinces the tax for emancipation purposes can be levied, and this is nothing but justice. If it be claimed that Ceará shows no need for immigration, or that Amazonas is unsuitable for European labour, there are certainly hundreds of better employments to be found for the money, than that of using it in paying very extreme prices to obstinate, obstructive slaveholders. We would regret to witness any dismemberment of the empire, nor do we apprehend any such occurrence; but such a contingency should be considered by Brazilian statesmen, and it is better to prevent a disease than to cure it. Liberal concessions in self-government must be granted the various provinces, and the central government no longer should hold the one, autocratic power for good or for evil that it has, and which we deduce Rio de Janeiro is struggling to preserve for it. It seems to us therefore that both economical and political complications are to result from the opposite positions assumed by S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro on the question of slavery, and the legislative directors of the destiny of Brazil have some serious subjects for meditation before they meet in May next. Unfortunately politics are questions of men, not

measures, in Brazil, and we feel very little hope that the majority of the Chamber of Deputies will do anything in the direction we have called attention to. The next session may see a change in the ministry, although even this is doubtful unless Sr. Prado and his adherents are joined by the Pernambuco senator with his cohorts. Under the present ministry there are no hopes of a change in anything; with its resignation there is no certainty of one.

COFFEE.

Ordinary courtesy obliges us to take notice of Messrs. Lacerda & Co's market report, dated Havre, 10th November. Although it contains much that is old, there is also something that is new, and even if this latter did not exist, the persistence with which these gentlemen lay before their friends and customers their views of the position of the coffee market and the damage arising for the Brazilian planting interest, from the manœuvres of speculators, entitles it to a respectful study from all engaged in, or occupied with, the coffee trade.

The report is a trifle long—sufficiently so to alarm an ordinary student of market reports; but, as we say above, its perusal will prove of interest, if only as a proof of what persistence in an opinion may produce.

Messrs. Lacerda have been consistent "bulls," not only this season, but also on former occasions, and as we consider it but fair that our readers should recognize our entire neutrality in the coffee trade we shall translate a few extracts from the market report, and add such remarks as are by these suggested.

One reason for the recent decline, say Messrs. Lacerda, rests upon the prophecies (*prévisions*) as to the future crop in Brazil from advices received as to the blossom; the other is based upon unsound rumors as to the embarrassed financial position of Brazil. As to the blossom they have the best possible information, but personal experience advises reserve, as many accidents are to be feared before a definite opinion can be formed. Among these accidents may be mentioned: 1st — The blossom on which estimates are based was preceded by a three months drought, and that of August failed; 2nd — It is possible that another drought may ensue and stifle the fruit in formation; 3rd — Prolonged rains may occur, wash-off the fruit and cause great damage; 4th — Finally, frosts in the province of S. Paulo may sharply stop the development of the bean.

We have consequently too much sun, too much rain, and finally, frost, all against the coming crop—a trinity that few staples could resist, and under the effect of which coffee will undoubtedly suffer to a considerable extent.

As a proof of erroneous crop estimates, it is mentioned that the 1886-87 crop produced 3,500,000 bags, against an estimate of 5,000,000 and that the original estimate of 3,000,000 bags for the present crop has been reduced to 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 bags.

And to this we may add that the certainty that more or less coffee had been brought over from the 1886-87 crop to supplement the 1887-88 crop was a feature that entered into most of the early estimates of the latter crop. Shipments do not necessarily represent crops, as more than one operator for a rise has ere now found out to his cost.

We quite agree with Messrs. Lacerda that the financial situation of Brazil has nothing to do with the question, with the reservation that the revenue depends to a certain extent upon the greater, or smaller coffee crops. The misfortunes of speculators cannot, fortunately, affect the credit of the empire, or this would have been on more than one occasion in a critical position.

There is nothing unreasonable in the pretension that to an extraordinary statistical position should correspond, naturally, extraordinary prices; nor is it excessive to wish that prices should cover the cost of production, and this cost being the same let the out-turn be large, or small, and when this year the Brazilian planters had an extraordinarily small crop, it is as natural as equitable that they should demand higher prices for their coffee. The question of right, therefore, necessarily settles in favor of the Brazilians and demonstrates the value of the accusation in the question (of unduly advancing prices), say Messrs. Lacerda.

To all of this we agree, the statistical position, the desire to make both ends meet on the part of the planters and the right of the Brazilian producer to get every centime he can out of the consumer. Unfortunately, favorable as are our own and Messrs. Lacerda's opinions in this respect, the consumer claims an equal right to his opinion, and until he is persuaded that it costs 20s per arroba to produce this quantity of coffee, he shows an illogical, if not unreasonable, repugnance to paying any such price. In vain do the representatives of the producer point out that coffee cannot be grown under the best of conditions below a certain price; this pig-headed consumer will find coffee or some substitute for it below this starvation limit, and all the rhetoric of the producer and his representatives will not convince him that his obligation is to save the Brazilian planter at his own expense. As we say, the consumer is illogical, and sometimes unreasonable.

Then comes the inevitable *chape* — *Anglice, "stereotyped phrase"* — that the consumers are burning their last cartridges, or roasting their last bag of coffee, and a charge of producers, it may be inferred, would literally destroy them.

Statistics have not so far proven this, as those we print to day go to show. If consumers are driven to drink up deficit coffee, they will supplement this with rye, beans, chicory, etc., and the charge of the producer would be met with a resistance that has so often occurred, that if *experience docet*, the Brazilian planter ought to be a wiseacre by this time.

So far we have treated Messrs. Lacerda & Co's market report with the levity such assertions as we have extracted merit.

But we come to more serious questions when the foreign trade in coffee is threatened with legislative and diplomatic action to the end that speculation in coffee is to be restrained, and that this action is to be promulgated in Brazil, and so early as May, 1888.

The threats, or warnings, are rather vague but are written with such an appearance of conviction, that we cannot but credit the good faith with which they are offered to the coffee markets of the world. Speculators and producers are not, as Messrs. Lacerda appear to think, necessarily antagonistic. It is only when the latter by excessive pretensions, or the former through baseless opposition, so elevate or depress the price of an article that temptation is offered to outsiders to interest themselves, and then pure speculation ensues; and this is quickly corrected by the moderation of views on the part of one or the other. Natural commercial forces may be safely charged with the regulation of pure speculation; but to claim that legislation can put a stop to operations in "futures," and this legislation from Brazil, is absurd and perfectly so. Surely Messrs. Lacerda do not think that New York, Havre and Hamburg coffee exchanges will pay any attention to the thunderbolts launched against them by Brazil? And we do not believe that either the American, French or German governments would entertain any proposition to discuss such a question as this.

PROVINCE OF S. PAULO.

The statutes of the "Associação Liberdade e Organizadora" of the province are as follows:

Art. 1.—The purposes of the "Associação Liberdade e Organizadora do Trabalho" in the province of S. Paulo, with its seat in the city of S. Paulo, are:

1st.—To promote the total liberation of the slaves existing in the province of S. Paulo within a maximum period of three years ending on December 31st, 1890.

2nd.—To promote the efficiency of concessions of freedom, and their proper registry in the books of enrollment, assuring the rights of freedmen, free-born children, and of those to be freed (*libertos*).

3rd.—To organize general statistics of freedmen, free-born children and *libertos* existing in the province, assuming as the basis for this work the registry closed on March 30th, 1886, and the documents, and periods marked for freedoms, since made.

4th.—To promote the formation of a regimen of agricultural labor on the plantations, so that its permanence may be secured, to guarantee the future of agriculture during the period of the transformation of labor.

5th.—To represent to the public authorities as to any measures, the adoption of which shall be judged necessary, or convenient, in regard to free labor.

Art. 2.—The association will promote the total liberation of the slaves existing in the province, by the legal means of propaganda within their reach and by appointing auxiliary committees in the municipalities.

§ 1.—To the auxiliary committees will pertain the promotion, within their respective municipalities, of the aims of the association as stated in Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Art. 1 and the reporting to the directory of the association regarding the measures to which No. 5 of the same Art. refers.

§ 2.—The committees, when possible, should act in combination with the municipal chambers, respecting their co-operation for the fulfilling of their duties, and should also promote the support of the inhabitants of the municipality to lawful police measures tending to the maintenance of order and public safety.

§ 3.—Every second month the committees will report to the directory.

Art. 3.—Such planters and slave-owners are members as register their names in a book destined to this purpose, or who, in writing, communicate to the directory their wish to become members.

Art. 4.—The position of a member obliges him:

§ 1.—To free all his slaves within the period marked in Art. 1, No. 1.

§ 2.—To impose no condition whatever, which controls the *liberto* or freedman beyond this period.

PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The following is the text of the law presented to the provincial assembly, which is said to express the ideas of Senator Paulino José de Souza on immigration and colonization:

The provincial legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro resolves:

Art. 1.—The president of the province will pay with the product of the sale of the Cantagalo railway the total of the floating debt of the province, and moreover, as convenient, the evidences of the funded debt to the extent of the surplus, or will retire the bills accepted to the Barão de Nova Friburgo, applying in this case only the excess to the payment of the funded debt.

Art. 2.—The said president is authorized to make suitable credit operations:

§ 1.—To the extent of 1,000,000\$;

—For advancing of passage money and other necessary expenses for the introduction of immigrants into the province, under the conditions of the dispatch of the department of agriculture, commerce and public works, dated 3rd December of the current year and in accordance with clause 4 of this same article and paragraph.

II.—To assist in the construction of suitable houses for the establishment of these immigrants, according to the plan to be established by regulation, paying a premium, or aid of 100\$ for each one of the first 2,000 built in the stated conditions, as defined, from the date of this present law.

III.—To promote the immigration to and establishment on existing agricultural properties, or on lots of ground exposed for sale, of native laborers, who may wish to move from another to this province, aiding them in their removal and giving them as a reward, at the end of one or two years, a sum equal to that advanced to European immigrants, or the difference between this latter sum and the cost advanced by the province for their removal, in case this has been incurred, the said laborers to enjoy the advantages of localization granted to other immigrants.

IV.—To verify, in case it should be necessary, that the planters who ask for immigrants for their

—According to a Havas telegram dated on the 16th from Paris, a European war is imminent and Gen. Bonlanger refuses to stand as a candidate for a seat in the French Chamber of Deputies, as generals will be more needed than deputies, in case of war.

—The nervous anxiety of the minister of agriculture to have his slave tables ready for next May is amusing. Before next May, Senator Antonio Prado and his "pals" will have so modified the figures, that Sr. Rodrigo's data will not be worth a row of pins.

—On the 16th a negro was condemned to death by the jury for the crime of murder to rob, and after the judge had signed the sentence, he broke his pen! This is silly, for every one knows that no one is hung in Brazil, however heinous his crime may be.

—Our colleague, Sr. Caldeira of the *Jornal*, who is the indefatigable opponent of cutting the mangue on our beaches, has fished out an *aviso* dated 9th July, 1760, which prohibits the cutting of these shrubs. We do not know if Sr. Caldeira promoted this *aviso*, but presume he was hardly of the necessary age at the time.

—A Havas telegram recently received here said that the Pope will not receive our Emperor if he calls on the King of Italy. As our faithful here have just sent St. Peter's successor 15,000\$ worth of diamonds, in case the telegram is correct we would advise holding back the delivery of the present pending a decision as to the reception of H.M. Later advices state that Vienna politicians are much exercised to know whether the Emperor will visit the Pope, or the King, first.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the "Cassino Fluminense" held on the 15th, it was resolved to liquidate the association, and the directors were granted full authority to treat with possible purchasers for the building. There is now an excellent chance for the government to acquire an extension for the National Library, which has been requisite for some time past.

—On the 15th the minister of empire remitted to the Municipal Chamber a communication from the Santa Cruz estate, stating that the cemetery accommodations there were insufficient, and asking that a public cemetery be established. Santa Cruz is where the meat for Rio is killed, and that its sanitary condition requires increased burying resources, is not altogether re-assuring.

—We confess we missed the telegram, and regret it more sincerely, for, as we have been obliged to somewhat sharply criticize the Havas agency, it would have been our duty and our pleasure to recognize the gravity of the agency. A correspondent sends us a Santos paper dated 9th December in which appears a telegram from Siberia stating that 18 Russian officers had been sent there.

—It is only a short time ago, that we had to notice that repairs were considered necessary at the Chamber of Deputies, and again on the 10th inst. the minister of empire orders the government engineer to report on what it is to cost to make repairs at the Senate. The fact of the matter seems to be that the legislative branch of the Brazilian government requires so many repairs that a constructive total loss might be considered legal, and condemnation follow as is usual in maritime law.

—On the 19th two countrymen applied to the police for assistance under the following circumstances. They had come from Minas with 7,000\$ to buy counterfeit money, and were transacting the business when they were surprised by two false police agents, who seized the money and arrested the merchants. On the way to the station, the policemen and their accomplice ran away, taking with them the 7,000\$, of course. Very little pity can be felt for the robbers.

—A provincial colleague has discovered that in this empire a minister of state receives the same pay as the director of the school of mines and less than the director of the D. Pedro II railway; the president of the Supreme Court gets less than a professor at the above school; a judge of the Court of Appeals and the director of the Law Academy are equal and neither receives as much as the chief of the fire department in Rio; the gardener of the garden in the Campo da Aclimação is better paid than a municipal judge or a public prosecutor. And yet the demand for public employment is incessant.

—The political editor of the *Novidades* has a very poor opinion of the slave. This is what he says on the 16th: What is to happen is a collision, when the government will have to fill the province (S. Paulo) with troops to guarantee order, to secure the lives of those who have just freed the slaves, the brutes without conscience nor morality which have the most cruel and the saddest ideas of liberty, for they consider that the door is opened for every depredation and all crimes. Of course the *Novidades* must know all about it, for we are informed, whether truly or not we do not know, that its political editor is himself a man of color.

—A curious case is reported in the local press of the 17th. A policeman appeared between 11 and 12 o'clock at head quarters carrying a child who appeared dying from starvation. One of the police doctors at once procured food for the poor little fellow, who devoured it. After he stated that he had been driven away from a house, where he had been employed, by some young women because he was ill and did not do his work to their satisfaction. He was then taken charge of by an employee of a tram company, who looked after him a month and then sent him to the sub-delegate of the 2nd district of Engenho Velho. The sub-delegate sent him to the Orphans' court, and the poor child came from Engenho Velho to the city. Fortunately the policeman who accompanied him had some pity, and as the child was utterly exhausted carried him in his arms. The policeman said: "It was a long and trying journey and I was afraid that the child would die on the way." The Orphans' court judge ordered that the boy should go to the Misericórdia, to which the policeman objected that he could not walk there, whereupon the judge ordered him to the police. God help us! Red tape will kill some body yet.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 23rd, 1887.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 per £1 stg..... 54 45 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilino gold..... 1\$837
do £1 stg. in Brazilino gold..... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 23 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 870 80 gold
do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 per £1 stg..... 47 00 cts

Value of \$1.00 \$4 per £1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 128
Value of £1 sterling .. 10\$213

EXCHANGE.

December 14.—The Banco Commercial advanced its rate on London to 23 3/4 d.; the other banks continued at 23 1/2. The official quotations were 410 on Paris and 50 1/2 on Hamburg at 90cts.; 870 80 in New York at sight. Business was reported at the extremes of 23 3/4—23 1/2 with the market quiet, but very firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$400, sellers at 10\$410.

December 15.—Rates at the banks were unchanged. Business was again reported in bank sterling at 23 3/4—23 1/2 and commercial was still quoted at 23 3/4—23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$360, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 10\$340.

December 16.—Official rates were unchanged and the market very firm. In bank sterling was reported at 23 3/4—23 1/2, and at 23 3/4 from second hands. Bank sterl. 40cts. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 23 3/4—23 1/2 and flats at 40cts. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$370, sellers at 10\$380.

December 17.—The banks continued at yesterday's rates and there was not much doing. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 23 3/4—23 1/2, and at this latter rate on hand office also. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 23 3/4—23 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 3/4—23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$380, sellers at 10\$390.

December 18.—Official rates were 23 1/2—23 3/4 on London, 410 on Paris and 50 1/2 on Hamburg at 90cts.; 870 80 in New York at sight. Bills at 23 1/2 were readily obtainable at the banks, but business was reported at 23 3/4—23 1/2 also, possibly in settlements, and from second hands 23 3/4 also. Commercial sterling 23 3/4—23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$370, sellers at 10\$380.

December 19.—The Banco Commercial advanced its rate on London to 23 3/4, the other banks were still officially drawn at 23 1/2 on hand office and at 23 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 3/4—23 1/2 and the market closed strong. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$370, sellers at 10\$380.

December 20.—Official rates were 23 1/2—23 3/4 on London, 410 on Paris and 50 1/2 on Hamburg at 90cts.; 870 80 in New York at sight. Bills at 23 1/2 were readily obtainable at the banks, but business was reported at 23 3/4—23 1/2 also, possibly in settlements, and from second hands 23 3/4 also. Commercial sterling 23 3/4—23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$370, sellers at 10\$380.

December 21.—The Banco Commercial advanced its rate on London to 23 3/4, the other banks were still officially drawn at 23 1/2 on hand office and at 23 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 3/4—23 1/2 and the market closed strong. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$370, sellers at 10\$380.

December 22.—The banks were advanced to 23 1/2 on London, 410 on Paris and 50 1/2 on Hamburg at 90cts.; 870 80 on New York at sight. There was a large business doing in bank sterling at 23 1/2—23 1/2 and at 23 3/4—23 1/2 from second hands. On hand office also business was reported at the 23 1/2. Commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of 23 3/4—23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$370, sellers at 10\$380.

December 23.—Official rates were 23 1/2—23 3/4 and from second hands at 23 1/2 for bank sterling. Commercial sterling is quoted at the extremes of 23 3/4—23 1/2.

—With the dividend, 25\$, due in a week, government stock at 97 1/2 seems cheap, but is certainly dear to those who subscribed for the loan and have held on. We are informed that since the Paraguayan war never has government stock been so low.

—It seem that about six weeks are necessary for our Brokers Board to organize their collections. On the 10th inst., only was the half of October and the first half of November posted at the Exchange, and although these collections are not of very great importance, yet, as they are official and furnish statistics, there seems no earthly reason why they should be delayed.

—A provincial colleague has discovered that in this empire a minister of state receives the same pay as the director of the school of mines and less than the director of the D. Pedro II railway; the president of the Supreme Court gets less than a professor at the above school; a judge of the Court of Appeals and the director of the Law Academy are equal and neither receives as much as the chief of the fire department in Rio; the gardener of the garden in the Campo da Aclimação is better paid than a municipal judge or a public prosecutor. And yet the demand for public employment is incessant.

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—It is necessary to observe the peculiar position of the importing merchant in cases of doubtful classification of articles. If the question, carried up to the *Procurador do Tesouro*, is decided in favor of the custom house, the importer pays the duties claimed, pays the fine and suffers the losses resulting from loss of time and suspension of the business; when, however, the decision is in his favor, what indemnity does he receive? Just now, as we are informed, a question arises in the custom houses relative to the classification of deals. The imports, following the old custom, classified as deals (*comprado*) pieces of wool submitted in dispatch to the custom house relying upon a synonym recently introduced into the ports, understand that this piece, saved in the square, only because it has greater thickness than that usually received in iron marks, may be dispatched as beans (*feijão*)—*Jornal do Comércio*, 1st Dec. The customs tariffs in Brazil are as caustic as the legal code. An importer here never knows when some new classification of his goods may not be "sprung" upon him. It would almost appear that the tariffs are organized less for the collection of revenue, than for the collection of fines. That the *Jornal* takes the matter up is satisfactory, but just so long as customs tariffs are organized by employees in the custom houses, just so long will injustice be imposed on importers, and no recompence will change the regulations.

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For the same time the daily clearances at the custom house have been:

10,325 bags for the United States
24,642 Europe
3,500 Cape of Good Hope
50 elsewhere

47,177 bags.

The vessels cleared for the same period are:

United States: bags,
Dec. 12 New York *Irish Potato* 23,869
17 do do *Amelia* 21,048
17 do do *San Luis* 6,775
21 do Amer st *Altham* 13,797

Europe:

Dec. 14 Mysore F st *Bengaluru* 3,558
15 Antwerp B st *Bright* 4,500
19 Hamburg Gr st *Petropolis* 4,400
19 Havre F st *Ville de Caen* 572
19 Trieste F st *Per* 3,387
Genoa do 6,301

Elsewhere:

Dec. 16 Port Elizabeth N st *Ghent* 3,000
16 do N st *Ghent* 4,000
17 River Plate B st *Montevideo* 90

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 6,782 bags per day, against 4,237 bags for the preceding nine days.

The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

5,736 bags
against 6,957 in 1886
10,661 in 1885
13,239 in 1884
13,591 in 1883
13,260 in 1882
6,382 in 1881

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Per 100 bags, per ton
Washington \$30.00-\$36.00 10,000-12,000
Superior nominal nominal
Good first do do
Regular first 7,500-7,650 10,000-11,100
Ordinary first 7,010-7,200 10,300-10,700
Good second 6,470-6,810 9,000-10,000
Ordinary second 5,790-6,450 8,500-9,400
Captains nominal nominal
Recolla 5,040-5,310 7,400-7,600

Stock were this morning estimated to be 220,000 bags.

Vessels loading and to load bags.

New York S st *Irish* 5,700
do B st *Dublin* 20,000
New Orleans B st *Provost* 5,000
London and Antwerp B st *Thuner* 6,000
Hamburg Gr st *Santa* 1,000
Mediterranean F st *Bengaluru* —
do *Provost* —
Cape Town N st *Ghent* —
Port Elizabeth N st *Montevideo* 3,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts, bags, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

Shipments, U. States, bags, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

Europe, bags, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

Elsewhere, bags, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

Total Shipments, bags, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

Clearances, Stock, bags, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

Average price, Ordinary first per arroba, bags, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

Good sec. do do do do do do do do do

Exchange on London, £, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

Freight per steamer, 5% premium, £, Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16 Dec. 17 Dec. 18 Dec. 19 Dec. 20 Dec. 21 Dec. 22

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Imports.

Arrivals have been so insignificant that there is very little to report. Flour is steady for barrels, but for bags the market is weak and the sales reported are very small. In fine, there is nothing whatever to report, except that both Fitch and Whit show a rather better tone. Kerosene is unchanged and steady. Lard is very firm and tending upwards. Bran and Dallas Corn are both firm, although broken mostly quotations but slightly, and other articles show little, if any change.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Italy, from Trieste:

SSSF *Reconcile* 1,200 hds.

SSSF do 600 "

SSSF *Lovisa Mills* 200 "

Victoria Mills 160 "

Smurfit 125 "

2,237 hds.

Isabella *Baldwin*, from River Plate, 4,667 bags 3,223 "

Portugal, do:

600 bags 450 "

Petropolis, do:

600 bags 300 "

6,060 hds.

Sides and withdrawals for the same period have been about 6,300 hds. and stock in fast hands is estimated to be:

8,000 hds. American

2,000 " Trieste

14,000 " River Plate

25,000 hds.

Broker's quotations are:

Trieste, 135 bags-155 bags

Richmond 1st, 150 bags-150 bags

Baltimore 1st, 150 bags-150 bags

do 1st, 145 bags-150 bags

Western & Int., 125 bags-150 bags

do 1st, nominal

River Plate, 11 bags-12 bags

New Zealand, nominal

City Mills, 10 bags-14 bags

Port Pirie.—There have been no receipts and broken lots report the market steady at 85 bags-135 bags per doz. As there are no tenders reported these quotations must be considered nominal.

White Pine.—We have had no receipts and the market is considered firm. We quote today at 107-110 bags. Market steady.

Swedish Pine.—An informant says the campaign is over, and that there is nothing to report.

Spanish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. The market continues steady at about 65 bags-68 bags per cwt for invoices.

Lard.—No receipts and the market is reported very firm at 60 bags per cwt for invoices.

Cotton.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,453 bags per *Temple Bay* from Cardiff

3,999 " *Tamara* do

1,183 " *Reverend Ryan* do

820 " *Christian Seaver* do

210 " *May* do

1,689 " *Conqueror* from Liverpool

all in dealers' hands and companies.

Cotton.—Receipts are 1,000 hds. Cotton and 45

French, and we may quote today British at 18 bags-20 bags, German at 5 bags-8 bags and French at 75 bags-75 bags per hds.

Rico.—The *Scottish Chay* from Rangoon brought 1,584 bags to dealers. Receipt by steamer are 250 bags of which 150 from New York. The market is unchanged and lots from dealers are still quoted at 85 bags-135 bags per bag.

Rosina.—No receipts and quotations immediately increasing at 85 bags-100 bags per hds.

Thripolite.—Quotations are still about 130-140 per hds. We have had no receipts.

Bruni.—Receipts are 1,600 bags per *Isabella Baldwin* and buyers continue to quote River Plate lots at 85 bags-100 bags per hds.

Hay.—We may still quote at 65-68 bags per hds. There have been no receipts.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,000 bags per *Portuguese* and 6,179 bags per *Provost* from the River Plate. Quotations today for this quantity of maize may be said to be 130-150 per bag.

Codfish.—The *Dawn* from Gaspé brings 2,337 packages to dealers and some 700 cases have also been received. The market has become very firm and the tendency seems upwards. We quote lots at 25 bags-30 bags and cases at about 20 bags.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM/THROUGH	CONSIGNMENT TO
Dec. 14	V. de Bahia Fr	Havre* 4d	E. Johnson
Buenos	Br.	River Plate 4d	Notson, M'w & C
17	Mendoza Br	South Amer. 2d	Royal Mail
17	Pd. Inl.	Santos 2d	J. N. Vincenzi & F
18	Petropolis Gr	Rosario 2d	E. Johnston & C
18	V. de Cerd Fr	do 17th	E. Johnston & C
18	Allianca Amer	do 17th	Wilson, Sons & C
19	Matelcovitz Aust	Friese 4d	E. Johnston & C
22	Destero Gr	Hamburg* 2d	E. Johnston & C
22	Tambo Br	River Plate 4d	Royal Mail

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Dec. 14	Balmoral C'tle Br	London	Staples
14	Grd. Bazaar Gr	Bremen	do
14	Plato Br	New York	Coffee
14	Charham Br	Porto Alegre	Sundries
14	Santos Gr	Santos*	do
15	Monteagle Pr	Montevideo	do
15	Allianca Amer	Montevideo	do
16	Buenos Br	Axwer*	do
16	Estrella Br	Paranagua*	do
17	V. de Bahia Fr	Santos	do
18	Humboldt Br	New York	Coffee
18	do 17th	do	do
19	V. de Cerd Fr	Havre*	Sundries
20	Mendoza Br	River Plate*	do
20	Petropolis Gr	Hamburg	do
21	Allianca Amer	Santos*	do
22	Matelcovitz Aust	New York	Coffee

* Calling at intermediate ports.
+ via Santos.

FOREIGN MARKETS

From Messrs. James Cook & Co.'s Monthly Despatch dated London, November 22nd, 1887.

Cotton.—The European Stocks during October shew the further diminution of 7,000 tons, also, exclusively owing to the smaller imports. These of the United States are reduced by over 4,000 tons, nearly half being due to the improved deliveries, which were 15,868 tons against 14,130 in September, and 11,190, 8,579, and 8,045 tons in August, July and June. The total visible supply of the latter since last month has decreased from 492,000 bags on the 1st Oct. to 458,000 bags on the 1st Nov., and subsequently to 418,000 bags.

The exports from Maracaibo in Aug.—Sept. were 37,400 bags, against 57,116 bags last year. The prospects of the crop, both as regards quantity and quality, are described as fair, the smallness of the receipts being due to the difficulty of getting supplies down the river in consequence of the very dry weather. The Hayti crop is only expected to reach about 60,000 bags.

From Ceylon the exports during the present season amount to only 227 tons, against 250 in last season. There have already been a few arrivals of Central American coffee in parchment.

Prices of all descriptions shew a heavy decline for the month, and Brazil, ex quay, marks a fall of quite eight shillings per cwt. In Rio, prices, although considerably lower, are still fully 52 above London value, but a few parcels offered upon c.s. terms have been taken by speculators to the extent of about 3,000 bags. The States and Europe are reported to have bought more freely during the past few days.

Receipts, which, early in the month, shewed some increase, have again become smaller, averaging for the month, Rio 5,575 bags, Santos 4,700 bags.

Advices respecting the 1888-89 crops, give estimates ranging from 1/2 to 4/5 millions of bags for Rio, and Santos from 2/5 to 3 millions. These figures are, in our opinion, premature, but it is generally admitted that the flowering shews promise of an abundant crop, and any later reliable information concerning the yield will no doubt have due influence with speculators who systematically work the future markets.

Imports: For the ten months ending 31st October

	1886	1887
Holland	tons 66,616	36,051
Antwerp	31,618	30,585
Hamburg	82,750	81,600
Bremen	7,730	10,616
Trieste	28,760	29,625
Copenhagen	6,303	2,903
Continent	tons 235,456	191,256
France	118,750	86,764
Total Continent	tons 349,206	290,973
Great Britain	46,823	44,146
Total Europe	tons 389,020	322,166
Six ports of U. S.	181,360	187,467
Total	tons 570,389	509,633

Stocks:

Holland	tons 54,343	29,025
Antwerp	14,410	18,000
Hamburg	17,000	11,500
Bremen	1,412	300
Trieste	8,826	6,266
Copenhagen	1,500	1,470
Continent	tons 96,490	60,555
France	96,330	58,637
Total Continent	tons 192,800	119,192
Great Britain	19,397	15,408
Total Europe	tons 214,217	134,600
Six Ports of U. S.	24,885	24,279
Total	tons 237,102	158,679

Deliveries for consumption to 31st October:

France, consumption, tons 56,095	55,977	52,710
export, 47,580	56,476	46,194
Other continental ports, 225,058	227,912	189,766
Total Continent, tons 329,836	340,365	288,470
U. K. consumption, 12,733	12,721	11,147
H. M. exports, 15,803	16,172	14,817
Total Europe, tons 358,608	374,434	320,000
United States, 104,150	105,688	148,009
Total in ten months, tons 557,510	564,488	46,443
In nine months, as per our last, 493,480	503,317	420,444
Total del'res, Oct. tons 594,230	67,171	43,999

1/2 in nine months, as per our last, 493,480

Total del'res, Oct. tons 594,230

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Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1805
Loading Berth; Coveted Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
10 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 52, Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí

HOMÉ AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE CO.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
Capital, £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund, £440,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks
Authorized 1870
Marine Risks
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 9, Praça das Minas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
Capital, £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds, £6,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore, & Co., agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelária

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Capital, £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797.

Losses paid, £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 417.

Steamships.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

December Departures:

To New York

Every Saturday

Route	Dec 3rd
Plata	10th
Huambal	17th
Douai [Loading also in Santos]	24th
Keppel	31st

Extra steamer

Medium [Loading also in Santos] Dec. 10th

To Southampton

Bielo Dec. 19th

Hesdin 29th

For Other Ports:

Vaudre New Orleans Dec. 6th

To Rio Grande Ports

Chatham or Canning As announced

LAMPORT & HOLY

21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.

17 Leadenhall Street, London

Port freight and passages apply to

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven

Rue 1º de Março No. 35

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TARIFFE OF DEPARTURES.

1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 24	Farnham	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisboa and Vigo.
.. 31	Neva	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 15th and 22nd of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 30th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The steamers homebound continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 26th of every month.

Port freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent

Rue do General Camara No. 2

(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL, STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILING FOR NEW YORK

FINANCE, Capt. BAKER 4th Feb. 1888.

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain LORD,

on return from Santos will sail 11th January at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To Liverpool	cabin	steerage
New York	\$220	gold
"	\$148	\$72
" & back	\$275	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Agents

No. 2 Praça das Minas

Aul do cargo to

W. C. Peck

No. 6, Praça do Comércio

TRAPICHE VAPOR.
Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gámba No. 10 & 12.
Telephone Call, No. 39.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia,
Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£300,000
Reserve Fund	£200,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,
MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£250,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. MALLEY FRÈRES & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER, & Co., HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

NOW READY

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in

bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

A. LIZIRO GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PHILLIPS & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux,

K. HENRY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Bourgogne Wines;

A. EXPERT, Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and workshops:

No. 14, Travessa do Ovidio, 1st floor.

Caixa no Correio No. 906, Rio de Janeiro

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.

GENUINE CARLSBADER SALTS

For sale by

André d'Oliveira & Gad, Druggists.

No. 14, Rua Sete de Setembro.

PHOTOGRAPHIA ALÉMÃ

ALBERTO HENSCHEL & Co.

No. 40, Rua das Ourives

Photographs of every description taken with the greatest

perfection.

View of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity.

Views from the Northern Provinces taken by Mr. Maurice

Lambert during a three years journey made for that specia

purpose.

14-22.

WINES.

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 72, Rua 1º de Março.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and

European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and

management on the 1st of April, 1887, succeeding the

British and American Mail. Although the style, title

and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans

fer, the designations of number and volume were continued

as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and

other merchandise in accordance with the statistics of the

Bank, and every other description of banking

business.

Buy foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of

credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives

advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and

other merchandise in accordance with the statistics of the

Bank, and every other description of banking business.

This change not only greatly increased the size of the

publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for

of reference use.

With the beginning of its full volume (January, 1887)

the editors for the first time warranted in calling attention

to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their

policy and management have thus far been received, and in

advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from

them will be made. The News will seek to keep its

readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial

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